3: Simutis S44 (no date) 1942 RB5 Lithuanians RB5

Though wheat is mankind's most 243
popular cereal food, rye is the first choice in Lithuania. Only 311
about 8 percent of all the arable land is utilized for wheat, while 19 percent of the land is devoted to the growing of rye. Another of the world's largest crops—corn (maize)—is not grown in Lithuania. The same is true of rice. The more popular grain crops, besides rye, are oats, barley, and wheat. Most favored of root crops in Lithuania are the potato and 244●
various species of root vegetables. The sugar beet, entirely unknown before the World War, is now quite popular and is grown in sufficient quantities to supply three sugar refineries. Of the fibers, flax is the only one that is widely grown. 248
Hemp is also produced, but in small quantities and only for the consumption of farmers themselves, who use the fiber for ropes and the seeds for several kinds of food.

Another important branch of the agriculture of Lithuania 232
is livestock breeding, which has been vastly improved and extended since the World War.

Economic reconstruction after the World War was not as 433
general among agricultural countries as it might at first ap- 241
pear. Timoshenko points out several unfavorable factors.[5] 651
First of all, the prices of agricultural commodities began to decline early in the period of prosperity. This affected the purchasing power of agricultural and raw-material producing countries. Another adverse factor was the reëstablishment of a system of agricultural protection in the industrial countries of Europe. Cereal production was given less tariff protection during the earlier post-war period than before the war. In some countries of central Europe, including Germany, tariff protection of grain products was completely discontinued during the first post-war years.

[5] Vladimir P. Timoshenko, *World Agriculture and Depression*, Michigan Business Studies, Vol. V, No. 5, University of Michigan, 1933, pp. 541–663.

3: Simutis S-4 (no date) 1942 RB5 Lithuanians RB5
Baltic Countries RB1

TABLE 15

PRODUCTION OF OATS IN THE BALTIC STATES

(In Thousands of Quintals) [a]

YEAR	LITHUANIA	LATVIA	ESTONIA
1925–29 (av.)	3,105	2,485	1,211
1930–34 (av.)	3,788	3,453	1,456
1935	3,995	3,859	1,344
1936	3,320	2,844	1,138
1937	3,878	4,050	1,391
1938	4,200	4,454	1,773
1939	4,106	4,498	1,498

[a] Conversion coefficients: see footnote b of Table 11.

TABLE 16

PRODUCTION OF BARLEY IN THE BALTIC STATES

(In Thousands of Quintals) [a]

YEAR	LITHUANIA	LATVIA	ESTONIA
1925–29 (av.)	2,199	1,551	1,113
1930–34 (av.)	2,336	1,969	1,107
1935	2,516	2,046	918
1936	2,330	1,650	868
1937	2,740	2,184	809
1938	2,713	2,107	968
1939	2,571	2,088	899

[a] See footnote b of Table 11 for conversion coefficients.

ROOT CROPS

Before the World War, root crops were not as important as they have since become in independent Lithuania. Although potatoes were grown and used widely before the war of 1914–18, the area given over to potato growing has

3: Simutis S-4 (no date) 1942 RB5 Lithuanians RB5
Baltic Countries RB1

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expanded more than 45 percent since the pre-war years. The bulk of the potato crop is used as fodder for pigs, a smaller quantity is consumed as food by the people, and the rest goes for distilling purposes.

Beets were grown in pre-war Lithuania, but in small quantities and mainly for human food. With the development of livestock breeding, beet growing for fodder has substantially expanded.

The sugar beet, unknown in Lithuania in the pre-war period, has shown a spectacular rise; 20,000 acres of sugar beets supply the country's three sugar refineries. The following is the record of sugar-beet cultivation in recent years: 1931—6,970 acres; 1932—13,146 acres; 1933—9,887 acres; 1934—9,637 acres; 1935—17,297 acres; [29] 1937—20,336 acres; 1938—21,002 acres; 1939—22,250 acres.[30]

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TABLE 17

PRODUCTION OF VARIOUS ROOT CROPS IN THE BALTIC STATES

(*In Thousands of Quintals*) [a]

YEAR	LITHUANIA	LATVIA	ESTONIA
POTATOES			
1925–29 (av.)	14,645	7,750	7,143
1930–34 (av.)	19,870	12,649	8,683
1935	17,738	14,612	8,927
1936	21,112	16,115	10,306
1937	25,099	17,820	9,856
1938	21,182	17,553	9,976
1939	23,548	16,559	8,740

[29] *Lietuvos Surasymas*, 1935, p. 24.
[30] C.S.B., 1939.

3: Simutis S-4 (no date) 1942 RB5 Lithuanians RB5
Baltic Countries RB1

YEAR	LITHUANIA	LATVIA	ESTONIA
SUGAR BEETS			
1928–29	—	20	—
1929–30	—	35	—
1930–31	—	69	—
1931–32	67	94	—
1932–33	164	245	—
1933–34	73	291	—
1934–35	137	539	—
1935–36	198	451	—
1936–37	245	382	—
1937–38	257	442	—
1938–39 [b]	208	296	—

[a] Conversion coefficients: see footnote b of Table 11.
[b] *Revue internationale d'agriculture*, 1940, No. 2.

FLAX

Lithuania is one of the chief flax-producing countries in Europe, for the climate and the soil are very favorable for the cultivation of this crop. It is to be noted that in spite of its small area Lithuania ranks as the third flax exporter of the world, being surpassed only by Soviet Russia and Poland. About 200,000 acres, or a little more than three percent of all the arable land in Lithuania, is used for flax growing. Although this is a comparatively small percentage, the income derived therefrom is high. The income from flax and linseed exports in 1920–36 was greater than that from butter, pigs and pork, eggs, or grain.[31]

Because there are no uniform standards for the preparation of the flax, the export products vary in quality. For example, in southern Lithuania flax is plucked out only after full maturity. Later it is submitted to a process of dew retting

[31] Kriksciunas, *op. cit.*, p. 103. See Table 19 for figures.